(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2273)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1790.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, *July* 15.

IN committee of the whole on the new ways and means bill, which, after diſcuſſion, was reported, and taken up in the houſe.——Various amendments were propoſed and much contrariety of opinion prevailed, whether the old impoſt law ſhould be repealed, and a new one ſubſtituted; whether the additional duties, as reported by the committee, ſhould be agreed to, &c. &c. but not being able to come to any deciſion the houſe adjourned until to-morrow.

FRIDAY, *July* 16.

A meſſage was received from the preſident of the United States, notifying that he had approved and ſigned "An act further to provide for the payment of the invalid penſioners of the United States."

A meſſage was received from the ſenate, informing, that the preſident of the United States had notified to them his approbation of the act for eſtabliſhing the permanent and temporary ſeat of government.

A petition from H. F. Amelung, proprietor of a glaſs manufactory in Maryland, was preſented to the houſe, and read, praying a grant of land, or other encouragement, to enable him to extend his undertaking upon a plan that ſhall be equal to the ſupply of the United States. The petition, after being read, was referred to the ſecretary of the treaſury.

The houſe proceeded to the further conſideration of the bill making further proviſion for paying the debts of the United States; ſeveral amendments were made, and the bill ordered a third reading on Monday next.

Mr. Williamſon preſented a bill for the relief of diſabled ſoldiers and ſeamen, and of certain other perſons lately in the ſervice of the United States, which was read the firſt time and laid on the table.

SATURDAY, *July* 17.

The report of the committee, to which was referred the petition of the clerks in the office of the paymaſter-general of the army accounts, was agreed to, which was in favour of the petitioners.

A bill, reported by Mr. Williamſon yeſterday, for the relief of certain diſabled ſoldiers and ſeamen, late in the ſervice of the United States, was again read, and referred to the committee of the whole houſe on Monday.——The bill to provide more effectually for the collection of the revenue was read the third time, and paſſed.

MONDAY, *July* 19.

The bill making further proviſion for the public debt of the United States, was brought in, engroſſed, and the blanks filled up.

The time for the commencement of the act was fixed at the firſt day of January next.

Duty on imported cables,	150 cents	for every 112 lb.
tarred cordage,	150 do.	
untarred do. and yarns,	180 do.	
twine and pack-thread,	400 do.	

The blanks being filled up the queſtion was, ſhall this bill paſs? On this, Mr. Sedgwick called for the ayes and noes, which are as follow:

AYES—Meſſ. Aſhe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Burke, Cadwalader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Gilman, Hartley, Heeſter, Huntington, Jackſon, Livermore, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Renſallaer, Scott, Seney, Sevier, Sherman, Sylveſter, Sinnickſon, Steele, Sturges, Sumpter, Tucker, Vining, White, Williamſon. Wynkoop. 40.

NOES—Meſſ. Ames, Benſon, Foſter, Gale, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Leonard, Partridge, Sedgwick, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Thatcher, Trumbull, Wadſworth. 15.

Mr. Madiſon, of the committee of conference on the bill to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes, from which the ſenate had propoſed to ſtrike out the 4th ſection, and which amendment the houſe had diſagreed to, reported on behalf of the committee, that the houſe ſhould recede from their diſagreement; it was moved that the houſe ſhould accept this report and recede; the queſtion being put, it paſſed in the affirmative.

In committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of diſabled ſoldiers, ſeamen, and certain other perſons late in the ſervice of the United States.

Mr. SENEY in the chair.

The committee went through the diſcuſſion of the bill, and agreed to ſundry amendments; they then roſe and reported the ſame to the houſe.

The bill being further amended, it was ordered that it lie on the table till to-morrow.

In committee of the whole on the bill to enable the officers and ſoldiers of the Virginia line of the late army on continental eſtabliſhment, to obtain titles to certain lands on the north-weſt of the river Ohio, between the Big Miami and Scioto.

The committee reported the bill without amendments; and it was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

In committee of the whole on the bill to aſcertain the fees and perquiſites to which the conſuls and vice-conſuls of the United States ſhall be entitled—ſome progreſs was made in the diſcuſſion, when the committee roſe and aſked leave to ſit again.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate, informing the houſe that they have paſſed an act to amend the act for the eſtabliſhing and ſupport of light-houſes, beacons and public piers. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, *July* 20.

Mr. Gilman, of the joint committee, reported, that the three following enrolled bills had been examined, and found correct, viz. An act to provide for holding treaties and to eſtabliſh peace with certain Indian tribes therein mentioned:—An act to amend the act for the eſtabliſhing and ſupporting light-houſes, beacons, buoys and public piers—and, An act to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes.

The bill to enable the officers and ſoldiers of the Virginia line of the late army, on continental eſtabliſhments, to obtain titles to lands in the territory north-weſt of the Ohio, was brought in, engroſſed, read the third time and paſſed.

A meſſage was received from the preſident of the United States, informing, that the act impoſing duties on tunnage, and the act to provide for the regulation and government of ſeamen in the merchants ſervice, both of which originated in the houſe, had received his aſſent.

In committee of the whole on the bill to eſtabliſh the fees and perquiſites of the conſuls and vice-conſuls of the United States, in foreign parts.

On motion of Mr. Madiſon, a proviſo was added, authoriſing the preſident of the United States to appoint one or more conſuls on the coaſt of Barbary, at a ſalary of 2000 dollars per annum.

The committee having finiſhed the diſcuſſion of the bill, and agreed to ſundry amendments, roſe and reported the ſame.

Theſe were taken into conſideration by the houſe, and the bill further amended; it was then ordered that it be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow: Several petitions were read and referred. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *July* 21.

The engroſſed bill reſpecting conſuls, was read the third time and paſſed.

A petition of John Tucker, clerk of the ſupreme court of the United States, was read, praying to be repaid certain ſums he had advanced to procure ſeals for the ſupreme and circuit courts.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee of conference on the ſubject of the bill for ſettling the accounts between the United States and the individual ſtates, reported certain amendments that it would be proper to make in the ſaid bill; the houſe took the report into conſideration, and agreed to the ſame with a ſmall alteration.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate, that they had paſſed the funding bill with ſundry amendments; the amendments were made the order of the day to-morrow. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, *July* 22.

A bill for regiſtering ſhips or veſſels, to regulate the coaſting trade, veſſels employed in the fiſheries and for other purpoſes, was brought in by Mr. Goodhue of the committee appointed to amend the revenue laws, read and ordered to be printed for the uſe of the members.

Mr. Gerry, of the committee of conference on the diſagreement between the two houſes reſpecting the poſt-office bill—brought in a report, which was read.

A report from the ſecretary of the treaſury on the unappropriated lands of the United States in the Weſtern Territory, was read: this report contains a ſyſtem for the future diſpoſal of that property, and was ordered to be printed.

A meſſage was received from the preſident of the United States, informing the houſe, that An act to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes—An act for holding a treaty or treaties of peace with certain Indian tribes—and, An act to amend an act for eſtabliſhing and ſupporting light houſes, beacons, buoys and public piers, all of which originated in the houſe, had received his aſſent.

The report of the committee of conference on the poſt-office bill, was taken into conſideration.

The firſt amendment of the ſenate the committee on the part of the houſe did not agree to. This amendment was to inveſt the poſtmaſter-general with the power to eſtabliſh the croſs poſt-roads.—Mr. Hartley moved that the houſe ſhould adhere to their diſagreement; this was ſeconded by Mr. Bloodworth.

A conſiderable debate enſued on this motion, which was finally carried in the affirmative, the ayes and noes being as follow:

AYES—Meſſ. Aſhe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Burke, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Gale, Gerry, Griffin, Hartley, Heeſter, Huntington, Jackſon, Livermore, Madiſon, Matthews, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Scott, Seney, Sevier, Sherman, Sylveſter, Steele, Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Tucker, Vining, White. 35.

NOES—Meſſ. Ames, Benſon, Boudinot, Cadwalader, Foſter, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Lawrence, Leonard, Partridge, Renſallaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S.C.) Thatcher, Trumbull, Wadſworth, Wynkoop. 20.

The other amendments were agreed to.

The houſe then took up the amendments of the ſenate to the funding bill, and made ſome progreſs therein. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, *July* 23.

The houſe proceeded in the conſideration of the amendments propoſed by the ſenate to the funding bill.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, the intereſt on indents was raiſed from three to four per cent. per annum.

The term of ten years, the period at which one third of the principal was propoſed to be funded, was altered to ſeven years. Theſe, with the rate of redemption, at eight dollars per annum on account of principal and intereſt, which the ſenate propoſed ſhould be at ſeven dollars per annum, were all the alterations made by the houſe this day.

On the propoſition for the aſſumption of the ſtate debts being read, Mr. Jackſon moved that the houſe ſhould diſagree to the amendment.—Mr. Jackſon enforced his motion with a lengthy ſpeech, and was replied to by Mr. Smith, (S. C.) and Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Gerry made a few remarks, and then the houſe adjourned without a deciſion till to-morrow 11 o'clock.

A bill more effectually to provide for the NATIONAL DEFENCE, by eſtabliſhing a uniform MILITIA throughout the UNITED STATES.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

AND be it further enacted, That every commiſſioned officer who ſhall be convicted by a general court-martial, of having refuſed or neglected to perform, or of having acted contrary to any of the duties of his office, ſhall be puniſhed according to the nature and degree of his offence, at the diſcretion of the court, either by fine or removal from his office: Provided, that no fine for the firſt offence, ſhall exceed dollars; and for any ſubſequent offence dollars; which fines ſhall be levied and collected by warrant, under the hand and ſeal of the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion, directed to any ſergeant of the regiment or battalion to which the offender may belong, in like manner as the fines hereafter mentioned to be recovered of non-commiſſioned officers and privates, for neglect or refuſal of duty, are directed to be levied and collected. That the commanding officer of diviſions and brigades may order courts-martial for the trial of offences within his diviſion or brigade, the members of which ſhall be warned for that duty by the brigade-major, who ſhall keep a roſter for that purpoſe. That the proceedings and ſentence of every court-martial, by which any officer ſhall be removed from office, ſhall be in writing, ſigned by the preſident thereof; and ſhall by the preſident be delivered to the commanding officer of the brigade, to be by him tranſmitted to the commander in chief of the ſtate, who ſhall approve or diſapprove of the ſame in orders: And that all other proceedings and ſentences of brigade courts-martial, ſhall be delivered by the preſident thereof to the commanding officer of the brigade, who ſhall approve or diſapprove of the ſame in orders. That all courts martial for the trial of general officers, ſhall be ordered by the commander in chief of the ſtate, and compoſed of general and field officers, who ſhall be warned to that duty by the adjutant-general of the ſtate, from a roſter to be by him kept for that purpoſe. That the proceedings and ſentences of ſuch courts ſhall be tranſmitted by the preſidents thereof to the commander in chief, who ſhall approve or diſapprove of the ſame in orders: Provided, that no ſentence of a court-martial on a general officer, ſhall extend further than a removal from office. That all general courts-martial ſhall conſiſt of at leaſt nine commiſſioned officers, who ſhall appoint their judge advocate, who is hereby authoriſed and required to adminiſter an oath to each member of the court, which they are hereby enjoined ſeverally to take before they proceed on buſineſs, to the following effect: "You do ſwear that you will well and truly try and determine according to evidence, the matter depending between the ſtate of and the priſoner or priſoners now to be tried —That you will not divulge the ſentence of the court, until the ſame ſhall be approved or diſapproved purſuant to law; neither will you upon any account at any time whatſoever, diſcloſe or diſcover the vote or

opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unleſs required by a due courſe of law." And the preſident of the ſaid court-martial is hereby authorized and required thereupon to adminiſter an oath to the judge advocate, which he is hereby enjoined to take before he proceeds farther on buſineſs, to the following effect: "You do ſwear that you will not on any account, at any time whatſoever, diſcloſe or diſcover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unleſs required in a due courſe of law; and that you will not divulge the ſentence of this court, until the ſame ſhall be approved or diſapproved according to law; and that you will well and truly do the duty of a judge advocate in this court impartially and uprightly, according to the beſt of your abilities."

And be it further enacted, That every non-commiſſioned officer or private, not neceſſarily abſent from the county or town, who ſhall neglect to appear, when warned purſuant to law, at a company meeting or rendezvous, not having a ſufficient excuſe, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of fifty cents; and for appearing at ſuch meeting or rendezvous without his arms, ammunition or accoutrements, as directed by this act, ſhall pay the ſum of twenty-five cents; and for the like offences at a regimental or battalion meeting or rendezvous, for the firſt offence aforeſaid he ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of one hundred cents, and for the laſt offence the ſum of fifty cents: And in caſe of any diſobedience of orders or neglect of duty while under arms or in actual ſervice, he ſhall forfeit and pay ſuch ſum as ſhall be directed by the major voice of the officers of the company, battalion or regiment, provided the ſame ſhall not in any caſe amount to more than :—and that all fines ariſing from offences in company only, ſhall be adjudged of and impoſed by the commiſſioned officers of the company, or the major part of them, and all fines to ariſe from offences in battalion or regiment with reſpect to the non-commiſſioned officers and privates, ſhall be adjudged and impoſed by the field officers of the battalion or regiment, all which fines ſhall be levied with coſts, not exceeding cents, by warrant from the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment, battalion or company, as the caſe may be, directed to one or more ſergeants, by diſtreſs and ſale of the offender's goods and chattles: And in caſe any defaulter ſhall be under age, and live with his father or mother, or ſhall be an apprentice or hired ſervant, the father or mother, maſter or miſtreſs, as the caſe may be, ſhall be liable to pay the ſaid fines with coſts, and in default of payment when demanded, the ſaid ſergeant or ſergeants, ſhall levy the ſame upon the goods and chattles of ſuch father or mother, maſter or miſtreſs, ſuch fines when recovered to be paid over by the ſergeant or ſergeants to the officer granting ſuch warrant.

And be it further enacted, That all fines herein before mentioned, ſhall be paid by the officer iſſuing ſaid warrant to and for the purpoſe, in the firſt inſtance of providing colours and muſic to and for the uſe of the companies of light infantry, rifle men, artillery and troops of horſe; and the ſurplus that may remain, to be applied to the like uſe, for the reſidue of the militia aforeſaid; and when the ſaid fines ſhall ariſe to a larger ſum than is neceſſary for the ſaid uſes, the remainder ſhall be applied to the purchaſing of arms and accoutrements for the light infantry and rifle companies.

And be it further enacted, That all commiſſioned officers ſhall take rank according to the date of their commiſſions; and when two of the ſame grade, bear an equal date, then their rank ſhall be determined by lots, to be drawn by them before the commanding officer of the brigade, regiment, battalion, company or detachment.

And be it further enacted, That the commander in chief of the ſtate, ſhall, on the requiſition of the preſident of the United States, authorized thereto by the expreſs acts of congreſs, order out any proportion of the militia of the ſtate ſo required as aforeſaid, to march to any part of the United States for the protection or defence of the ſame, provided that they be not compelled to continue on duty out of the ſtate without their conſent, for a longer time than months at any one time —That while in actual ſervice, in conſequence of being ſo called out, they ſhall receive the ſame pay and rations, and be ſubject to the ſame rules and regulations as the troops of the United States of America.

And be it further enacted, That if any perſon belonging to the militia of any ſtate, and called out into ſervice as aforeſaid, be wounded or diſabled while in actual ſervice in oppoſing or ſuppreſſing any invaſion or inſurrection, or in fighting againſt the enemies of the United States, he ſhall be taken care of and provided for at the public expence, without having regard to the rank ſuch perſon may hold.

And be it further enacted, That every perſon of the age of eighteen years and under fifty years, who are exempted from perſonal ſervice in the militia as aforeſaid, by the ſecond ſection of this act, (except all miniſters of religion actually having the charge of a church or congregation; all principals, profeſſors and other teachers of, together with the ſtudents in, univerſities, colleges and academies; all ſchool-maſters actually having the charge of a ſchool, and all mariners employed in the ſea ſervice of any citizen or merchant within the United States as aforeſaid) ſhall pay an annual tax of two dollars into the public treaſury of the United States, to be applied towards the ſupport of the civil government thereof, and to be collected in the following manner: The commiſſioner of the treaſury in each ſtate, ſhall appoint a reſponſible perſon in every county or townſhip in the ſtate, as collector of the ſaid tax, to whom the commanding officer of each battalion ſhall cauſe returns to be made of the names of all the exempts by virtue of the ſaid ſecond ſection of this act, within the bounds of his battalion, except as before excepted. That thereupon each of ſaid exempts being notified thereof by the ſaid collector ſhall on the month of May in every year, pay to the ſaid collector the ſaid two dollars; and in caſe of failure therein, the collector ſhall, within two weeks thereafter, return the names of the defaulters to the commanding officer of the battalion, who ſhall thereupon cauſe them to be enrolled, and they ſhall thereafter be liable to do militia duty in like manner as other citizens not exempted by this act, until the full arrears of the ſaid tax ſhall be paid into the treaſury of the United States. And the ſaid collector ſhall, within one month after the receipt of the ſaid tax, pay the ſame to the ſaid commiſſioner, who ſhall account therefor, with the treaſury of the United States in like manner and under the ſame penalties and forfeitures as he accounts for other public monies by him received; for all which ſervices the ſaid collector ſhall be entitled to retain the compenſation of two and an half per centum on all the monies collected by him as aforeſaid. And in caſe the ſaid collector ſhould neglect or refuſe to pay over the ſaid monies received by him as aforeſaid, or any part thereof, to the ſaid commiſſioner, within the time limited as aforeſaid, the ſaid collector ſhall forfeit and pay to the uſe of the United States, a ſum of money equal to double the amount of the ſaid taxes, or ſo much of them as ſhall remain unpaid; to be recovered by the ſaid collector in his own name, with coſts of ſuit, by action of debt or otherwiſe, in any court wherein the ſame ſhall be cognizable. And the ſecretary of the treaſury ſhall cauſe an annual return of all the monies received on the ſaid tax, to be laid before congreſs, at their firſt ſeſſion in every year.

And be it further enacted, That each ſtate ſhall be formed into a diſtrict or diſtricts in ſuch a manner as the legiſlature thereof ſhall by law direct. And that there ſhall be appointed by the preſident of the United States, an inſpector for each diſtrict, who ſhall be a citizen of the ſtate to which ſuch diſtrict belongs; provided their number ſhall not exceed one for New-Hampſhire, two for Maſſachuſetts, one for Rhode-Iland, one for Connecticut, one for New-York, one for New-Jerſey, two for Pennſylvania, one for Delaware, one for Maryland, three for Virginia, two for North-Carolina, one for South-Carolina, and one for Georgia. And the duty of ſuch inſpector ſhall be to attend the regimental or battalion meetings of the militia on their ſeveral parades, during the time of their being under arms purſuant to this act, at leaſt once in every year, to inſpect their arms, ammunition and accoutrements; ſuperintend their exerciſe and manœuvres, and introduce a ſyſtem of military diſcipline throughout the diſtrict, agreeably to law, and ſuch orders as he ſhall from time to time receive from the commander in chief of the ſtate; to furniſh the forms of the returns that may be required, and explain the principles on which they ſhall be made; to make returns to the preſident of the United States, at leaſt once in every year, of the militia of the ſtate, reporting therein the actual ſituation of the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the ſeveral corps, and every other thing which in his judgment may relate to their government and the general advancement of good order and military diſcipline; a duplicate of ſuch return and report he ſhall alſo tranſmit to the commander in chief of the ſtate. And the ſaid inſpectors ſhall have the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and ſhall reſpectively receive from the treaſury of the United States, as a full compenſation for all their ſervices, the ſum of dollars per annum.

LONDON, *May* 15.

ALMOST degrading circumſtance reſpecting the inſult upon the Britiſh flag, at St. George's Sound, has not been yet communicated to the public—A capt. Kendricks, commanding an American ſhip, had been trading a conſiderable time on the coaſt, and the Spaniards treated him with the greateſt civility, ſo that Spain has the temerity to dare the maritime power of Britain, and yet truckles to the American ſtripes.

On Friday morning an order was ſent to Woolwich for fifty thouſand ſhells, and other ammunition in proportion, to be ſent immediately for Gibraltar.

Letters from Sweden adviſe, that the Swediſh navy has loſt nearly one third of its men, in conſequence of the newneſs of the ſhips, the green wood having been found fatal even to their oldeſt ſeamen.

Every thing announces a very turbulent diet in Hungary. The nobility of the country have reſumed their native ſpirit—they not only proteſt in general againſt the enfranchiſement of the peaſants, but claim, in many counties, ſome ancient privileges which the nation enjoyed before the ſucceſſion of the houſe of Auſtria to the crown.

A violent earthquake has again done conſiderable damage at Meſſina, and alſo deſtroyed whole provinces adjacent, leaving a large volcano open.

So much had the ſmall-pox raged in Surinam at the end of the laſt and beginning of the preſent year, that no leſs than two thouſand five hundred perſons died of that diſorder in the ſpace of two months.

A young man in a fever, who had been ill ſeveral days, apparently died laſt week at Cheſter. The apothecary, upon examining the body, found a little warmth about the *regio cathiaca*: on which ſtrict orders were given for the body not to be laid out, and proper means were adviſed to be employed. The next day he remained nearly in the ſame ſituation; as the warmth of the breath ſtill continued, ſimilar means were purſued, and on the third day ſigns of life appeared. This inſtance of the return of life ſhould awaken caution, and prevent inconſiſtent hurry in laying out the dead, and precipitating the funeral ceremonies.

When the preſs broke out on Saturday laſt at Greenock, the inhabitants were much irritated by the conduct of that gang, in breaking open houſes and carrying off perſons who had never been at ſea. Some hours after, a boat from the Savage ſloop going towards ſhore, a mob of about 400 people, moſtly women, aſſembled, attacked them with ſtones, dangerouſly wounded one, and obliged the others to take ſhelter on board a veſſel along ſide the pier. The crew of an American veſſel were alſo taken by the Savage, but were afterwards given up.

We learn from Breſlaw, that the paſſages in the mountains, through which the Pruſſian forces uſed formerly to enter Bohemia, have been fortified on the Auſtrian ſide in ſuch a manner as to leave the Pruſſians but little chance of penetrating through them.

Diſtreſſing and fatal as duels muſt be to the connections of thoſe who unhappily fall, yet, whenever they happen, their fatality ought to be rejoiced in by the people at large; as the only chance of aboliſhing that abſurd cuſtom, is the certainty of danger that attends the proſecution of it.

Lord George Gordon, in conſequence of an altercation with the gaoler of Newgate, has been removed from his apartment into the ground cell, and there confined without bed or furniture!—Without deciding on the propriety or impropriety of the gaoler's conduct, every man of feeling muſt lament that his lordſhip is reduced to ſo deplorable a ſituation.

May 25. Government have received certain intelligence from admiral Peyton, of the exact ſtate of the marine armaments in the ports of Spain; and, what is of material conſequence, they have learned, that ſix ſhips of the line, and ſome frigates with troops on board, have ſailed for the Weſt-Indies.

Letters received in town laſt night announce the utmoſt activity of warlike preparation in the ports of Portugal.

When the laſt letters came from Cadiz, the Spaniards had a fleet of 24 ſail of the line, and 14 frigates nearly ready to put to ſea. They were arming with the utmoſt diſpatch in every quarter.

By advices received yeſterday from Gibraltar, we learn, that as ſoon as the equipment of the Spaniſh fleet at Cadiz was known at that place, admiral Peyton, with the ſquadron under his command, ſailed to cruiſe off the harbour to watch their motions.

LIMERICK, *May* 31.

Letters from Oporto adviſe, that her Portugueſe majeſty has unequivocally declared her intention to aſſiſt her kindſman, the king of Spain, if he is under the neceſſity of entering into a war with England; and that, in conſequence thereof, the Portugueſe navy was preparing for ſea with all diligence, ſo as to have a ſtrong ſquadron ready to join the Spaniſh fleet in June.

June 7. It will be ten days before the final determination of the court of Spain is known in London, and even then it may prove of a mere temporizing nature.

Levies and preſſing have taken place to a very great degree in Ireland, and captain Brabazon is juſt landed from England with orders, it is ſaid, to raiſe without delay two thouſand landmen for the ſea ſervice.

Twelve ſail of the line ſailed from Cadiz, on the 19th of May; twenty more were put in commiſſion, and preparations far more vigorous were making for war in the ports of Spain, than ever yet heard of in that kingdom.

ST. JOHN'S, *(Antigua) June* 21.

A gentleman of this town received this morning, a letter from his correſpondent at Guadaloupe, mentioning, that an American brig juſt arrived at that iſland, had been boarded on the 10th inſtant in latitude 19. 10, near Barbuda, by a Spaniſh frigate; that the captain of the brig was very critically examined with reſpect to the property of the veſſel and cargo, and the ſhip's papers were alſo carefully inſpected; and upon finding that ſhe was American property, ſhe was immediately ſuffered to proceed on her voyage; and the frigate continued her courſe for the Havanna.

From the above circumſtance, it is highly probable that hoſtilities have commenced between the two powers, and that had the brig been Britiſh property, ſhe would have been captured; and we think it equally probable that the Spaniſh Weſt-India colonies will have the firſt information of the war; for as the courier who had been diſpatched with the laſt requiſition from the Britiſh court, would be at leaſt ſeven days in returning to England, the Spaniſh court would certainly avail itſelf of the advantage of that time to appriſe its colonies of the reſult of this important buſineſs; beſides that advantage from the ſituation of Cadiz, a paſſage to the Weſt-Indies might be performed in one half the time in which it could be done from any part in England. So that upon the whole, we think, we may fairly conclude that a war has actually taken place.

ST. EUSTATIUS, *July* 3.

A letter from Surinam ſays, "The troops of this colony have driven away all the run-away negroes, burnt 32 of their villages, taken a great number of priſoners, and brought home many hands of thoſe that were killed. They providentially relieved a white perſon who had been for eight years in the hands of thoſe ruffians, and was in the moment of being butchered and eaten.—A ſhip from Holland juſt arrived here, reports, that war was declared between the king of Pruſſia and the king of Hungary.—Governor Wicken is gone home on leave of abſence,—the command has devolved on colonel Frederici till his return.—Some men of war are momently expected in the river."

BOSTON, *July* 15.

AUTHENTIC INFORMATION.

(We are happy to lay before the public the following authentic intelligence.

MR. RUSSELL,

SIR,

YOU will receive, incloſed, ſome papers, which the right honourable the viſcount de Pontieves Glen wiſhes you to inſert in your uſeful and well written Centinel; and you will ſee by them how diffident you ought to be of all the reports too eaſily propagated by indiſcretion, or by the rivals of your commerce, and ours.

The ports of our colonies continue to be open to the Americans, as before, and upon the terms in the ordinances of their reſpective governors. You know my ſolicitude to make public thoſe kind of publications ſo uſeful to the deareſt intereſts of this port, as well as of all the other ports of my diſtrict; and I ſhall continue to ſend you their authentic information.

None of the letters which I have received from Martinique make any mention, "that the American veſſels were boarded, and all the military weapons on board taken away." I am, Sir, with due regard, yours, &c.

DE LE TOMBE.

EXTRACT from the diſpatches of the right honourable viſcount de *Ponteves-Gien* to *M. de la Tombe*.

"*On board the Illuſtre, St. Pierre, June 15.*

"SINCE the beginning of the troubles there has been a pointed enmity between the town of St. Pierre, and the colony, which increaſed continually, from the anarchy which reigned in that city. The 3d of June, after the uſual proceſſion, a quarrel took place between the free coloured people, and a mob, which terminated by the ſudden ſlaughter of 15 mulattoes, and three of their white officers. One hundred and twenty-ſeven mulattoes were afterwards confined in gaol, and their puniſhment was inſiſted upon by that unruly mob, which the municipal body was not able to reſtrain.—Every citizen lamented the progreſſive oppreſſion of a gang of villains which eſtabliſhed themſelves in St. Pierre; and that city, ſo important to commerce, was approaching to be the haunt of vagabonds of all nations; which event, had it arrived, would have proved fatal to all the windward iſlands. In this exigency, the colony held a ſpecial meeting—the coloniſts united—all the free coloured people armed themſelves, and demanded that juſtice ſhould be done; even the ſlaves began to ſtir, and every thing would have been in a deplorable ſituation there, if a ſpeedy relief had not been granted. The colonial aſſembly having therefore requeſted the viſcount de Damas to employ all the forces under his command, and to march to St. Pierre in order to deliver that town from oppreſſion, and to reſtore the activity and liberty of its commerce; and myſelf having alſo been duly requeſted, we thereupon agreed to move on the buſineſs the 9th inſtant by land and water. The town of St. Pierre was ſoon ſurrounded on every part, and taken poſſeſſion of by our troops without firing a ſingle gun; and every thing paſſed with the greateſt good order. The municipal body, and the citizens, being ſatisfied, have preſented us addreſſes of thanks, which I have the honour to ſend you.

"In order to juſtify the ſlaughter perpetrated the 3d inſtant, it was alleged that a plot had been laid by the free coloured people againſt the whites. Thoſe who were put to gaol remain there, and their caſe will be legally ſcrutinized. The above is all that has taken place. We believe we have rendered an important ſervice to the colony, to the metropolis, and to their reſpective commerce—eſpecially as we have been ſo fortunate as to ſucceed in this very delicate operation without bloodſhed, and to the ſatisfaction of all the citizens.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed) PONTEVES-GIEN."

"*On board the Illuſtre, June 17.*

"WE have terminated our buſineſs here, and tomorrow we ſhall go back to Fort-Royal, leaving at St. Pierre's a battalion, in garriſon, at the requeſt of the citizens. The greater part of the diſturbers have fled; a part will be ſent to France, and ſome will be puniſhed according to the juſtice of the laws—Some have been puniſhed by a few days impriſonment only. This important military enterpriſe has not coſt a drop of blood. If we had denied the requeſt, the coloniſts and the coloured people would have executed that delicate piece of buſineſs without us; and, whatever might have been the iſſue, it would have been fatal to the colony.

"I am now going to prepare for my departure for France, and ſhould be very ſorry not to have it in my power to ſee your town again, where reſide an Hancock, an Adams, a Bowdoin, and a multitude of citizens, extremely affectionate and amiable—to whom I am attached by the warmeſt gratitude.

"Farewell, dear Sir. I reiterate to you always, with new pleaſure, my aſſurances of the ſincere and inviolable attachment which I have avowed to you.

(Signed) PONTEVES-GIEN."

BENNINGTON, *June 14.*

We had yeſterday ſeveral ſevere ſhocks of lightning, attended with very heavy thunder. One of which was very uncommon to be felt in Bennington; it ſtruck a large cherry tree a few rods from major David Robinſon's (near the meeting houſe) and ſhivered it almoſt beyond deſcription. The pieces of bark and ſplinters of the wood ſcattered in a circle round the ſtump of the tree, at the diſtance of twelve rods, looked as though they were ſtrewed by the hand of art. If every pore of the tree had been completely charged with the electric fluid, and all burſt aſunder at the ſame inſtant, the exploſion could not have been greater, nor the tree more extenſively diſtributed.

NEW-YORK, *July 24.*

Accounts from Quebec ſay,—that in conſequence of a recent alarm having been received there, that it was the intention of the Americans to attack the upper poſts, ſituated within the acknowledged boundaries of the United States, that lord Dorcheſter ſet off immediately for Montreal. The troops were ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs to march at a moment's warning; and it was the prevailing opinion among moſt people, when theſe accounts left Canada, that the Americans were then on their march to accompliſh their intended project.

PHILADELPHIA, *July 28.*

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated May 29.

"We are aſſured that Spain is ready to make ſatisfaction to England; and that there will be no war between the two powers:—This is our opinion for your government; however, a little time will clear up that point."

A letter from the ſame place dated 5th of June ſays, "A war between Spain and England ſeems now more and more probable."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, July 22.

"A brig has arrived in 25 days from Jamaica, the captain of which ſays, that the day before he left it, a ſchooner had arrived in 35 days from Liverpool, which brings an account that the court of Spain juſtified the conduct of the Spaniſh ſhipping in Nootka Sound, and that ſhe obtained the excluſive right to thoſe ſeas; that, with reſpect to reſtitution, it would be taken into further conſideration. In conſequence whereof, admiral Howe, with 30 ſail of the line, was ordered to cruize in the Channel; admiral Hood, with 12 ſail, was ordered to the Jamaica ſtation, and a fleet of tranſports, with 10,000 troops on board, were ordered to ſome other deſtination, but where it was not known. A gentleman on board the Jamaica brig ſays, that the account was credited in Jamaica, and that it cauſed great confuſion and ſpeculation there."

ANNAPOLIS, AUGUST 5.

Congreſs of the United States.

At the ſecond ſeſſion, begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

An ACT impoſing DUTIES on the TUNNAGE of SHIPS or VESSELS.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That upon all ſhips or veſſels which, after the firſt day of September next, ſhall be entered in the United States from any foreign port or place, there ſhall be paid the ſeveral and reſpective duties following, that is to ſay: On ſhips or veſſels of the United States, at the rate of ſix cents per tun; on ſhips or veſſels built within the United States after the twentieth day of July laſt, but belonging wholly or in part to ſubjects of foreign powers, at the rate of thirty cents per tun; on other ſhips or veſſels at the rate of fifty cents per tun.

And be it further enacted, That the aforeſaid duty of ſix cents per tun ſhall be alſo paid upon every ſhip or veſſel of the United States which, after the ſaid firſt day of September next, ſhall be entered in a diſtrict in one ſtate from a diſtrict in another ſtate, other than an adjoining ſtate on the ſea-coaſt, or on a navigable river, having on board goods, wares and merchandiſe, taken in, in one ſtate to be delivered in another ſtate; provided that it ſhall not be paid on any ſhip or veſſel having a licence to trade between the different diſtricts of the United States, or to carry on the bank or whale fiſheries, whilſt employed therein, more than once a year.

And be it further enacted, That upon every ſhip or veſſel not of the United States, which, after the ſaid firſt day of September next, ſhall be entered in one diſtrict from another diſtrict, having on board goods, wares and merchandiſe, taken in, in one diſtrict to be delivered in another diſtrict, there ſhall be paid at the rate of fifty cents per tun.

And, whereas it is declared by the twenty-third ſection of the act, entitled, "An act for regiſtering and clearing veſſels, regulating the coaſting trade, and for other purpoſes," "that if any veſſel of the burthen of twenty tuns or upwards, not having a certificate of regiſtry or enrolment, and a licence, ſhall be found trading between different diſtricts, or be employed in the bank or whale fiſheries, every ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be ſubject to the ſame tunnage and fees as foreign ſhips or veſſels," which, from the impracticability in ſome caſes of obtaining licences in due ſeaſon, and from miſapprehenſion in others, has operated to the prejudice of individuals; and it being proper that relief ſhould be granted in caſes where the ſtrict operation of new laws may have occaſioned hardſhip and inconvenience; *Be it therefore further enacted*, That in all caſes in which the ſaid foreign duty ſhall have been heretofore paid on ſhips or veſſels of the United States, whether regiſtered at the time of payment or afterwards, reſtitution thereof ſhall be made, and that no ſuch foreign duty ſhall hereafter be demanded on the ſaid ſhips or veſſels.

And be it further enacted, That the act, entitled, "An act impoſing duties on tunnage," ſhall, after the ſaid firſt day of September next, be repealed, and ſhall thenceforth ceaſe to operate, except as to the collection of the duties which have accrued before the ſaid repeal, for which purpoſe the ſaid act ſhall continue in force.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved July 20th, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland for an act to releaſe him from debts which he is unable to pay.

WILLIAM GILLIS.
Somerſet-county, July 31, 1790.

Will be Sold, for Ready Caſh,

Unleſs the creditors to the eſtate ſhall agree to indemnify the adminiſtratrix, by giving a time for payment, on ſecurity, the ſame to be adjudged by one or more perſons of the creditors electing—the ſale to commence on Monday the 23d of Auguſt next, at the dwelling houſe of the late THOMAS HOW RIDGATE, in Port-Tobacco,

ALL his PERSONAL ESTATE, conſiſting of valuable aſſorted goods, appraiſed to £. 1600—alſo ſeveral likely country-born ſlaves, conſiſting of men, women and children, amongſt them are five valuable houſe ſervants; four horſes fit for the ſaddle or carriage; one phaeton and harneſs; one ſulkey with top and harneſs, and many valuable articles of houſe and kitchen furniture. The ſale to continue till all is ſold.

July 20, 1790. JOHN FORBES, Attorney for ELIZABETH RIDGATE, Admx.

Frederick county, Aug. 1, 1790.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland for a divorce from her huſband, THOMAS BOYLAN.

MARY BOYLAN.

☞ NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next Prince-George's county court for a commiſſion to mark and bound the three following tracts of LAND, viz. BLACK WALNUT THICKET, SAINT-CATHARINES, and CONTENT. w3

July 15, 1790. OSWALD BROOKE.

St. Mary's court, July 3, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to petition the court of the county aforeſaid, at the adjourned court in Auguſt, or the September term, for a commiſſion to aſcertain the lines and boundaries of a tract of land known by the name of ST. JAMES, and another by the name of ST. JOHN'S LANDING—according to the directions of a late act of aſſembly for the purpoſe of marking and bounding lands.

WILLIAM H. ROACH.

The Subſcribers hereby give Notice,

THAT they intend to apply to the juſtices of Prince-George's county court, in Sept. next, for a commiſſion to aſcertain the lines and boundaries of a certain tract of LAND called RED HOUSE, lying in the county aforeſaid, agreeably to an act of aſſembly in ſuch caſes made and provided. 6w

July 26, 1790. Rd. T. LOWNDES, JAMES WILSON.

☞ NOTICE

IS hereby given to all perſons concerned, that we, the ſubſcribers, intend to meet at the houſe where Mr. George Robertſon now reſides, at the town of Saliſbury, in Somerſet county, ſtate of Maryland, on the eighth day of September next enſuing, for the purpoſe of receiving a ſtatement in writing of all the debts, claims and demands, of creditors againſt the eſtate of JOHN MITCHELL, late of Suſſex county, in the Delaware ſtate, deceaſed, and of the amount, nature, and quality thereof, on the oath or affirmation of the creditors of ſaid JOHN MITCHELL, that a ſtatement thereof may be certified to the chancellor of the ſtate of Maryland.

July 21, 1790. ESME BAYLY, GILLISS POLK, WILLIAM M'BRYDE, } Truſtees.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of MORDECAI SMITH, late of Calvert county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims are deſired to bring them in legally atteſted, that they may be ſettled.

Auguſt 3, 1790. GEORGE SMITH. HEBE SMITH

Charles County, July 27, 1790.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the 26th inſt. a runaway negro woman, who calls herſelf STACE. She is known in this place to be the property of Mr. ABRAHAM LOWE, of Calvert county, who, ſhe ſays, called her ESTHER. Her owner is requeſted to pay charges and take her away. 3w

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.

Queen-Anne's county, July 27, 1790.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next general aſſembly to reinſtate an action in ejectment, NICHOLSONS and NEILL, their leſſee, againſt ANNE MARIA HEMSLEY, ſtruck off by the general court of the eaſtern ſhore, at the laſt September term.

MARY NICHOLSON,
ELIZABETH NICHOLSON,
WILLIAM CHARLES NEILL.

FOR SALE,

That VALUABLE

HOUSE AND LOT,

In Annapolis, which belongs to captain Alexander Trueman.

☞ *POSSESSION will be delivered immediately.*

Apply to

G. DUVALL.

SHERIFF's SALE.

By virtue of two writs of *venditioni exponas* to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on the premises, for READY CASH, on Thurſday the 26th day of Auguſt next, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon,

PART of a tract of LAND called LORDSHIP's FAVOUR, containing four hundred acres, and one other tract called KEECH.E's MEADOWS, containing one hundred and two and a half acres, lying and being in Charles county, near Bryan-town, and about ten miles from Port-Tobacco; taken as the property of JOHN BROOKE, and ſold to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland, as alſo a debt due Philip R. Fendall, adminiſtrator de bonis non of Richard Lee.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

July 19, 1790. 2

Patowmack Lands for Sale.

RESURVEY	on DOGWOOD PLAINS	263¾
Do.	on WALNUT LEVEL,	255
Do.	on HORSELICK,	302½
Do.	on SUGAR BOTTOM,	300½

acres 1118

The above lands are chiefly adjoining [illegible] ſituated in Waſhington county, Maryland, ten Fifteen Mile creek, juſt at its junction with Patowmack river. They are chiefly level bottom, of a fine quality, and abound in a variety of excellent timber. There is a dwelling houſe, and a ſmall plantation cleared on one of the tracts, through which goes the main road leading to the Weſtern Country, and is a fine ſtand for a tavern.—Contiguous to theſe lands are ſtony mountains which muſt for ever ſecure to the holders of them an inexhauſtible range for ſtock. The navigation of the river is already perfected conſiderably above this property. They will be ſold either for caſh or upon credit. The terms may be known by applying to Dr. WILLIAM BAKER, or

2 THOMAS H. HANSON.

The Pariſh of All-Hallows—

BEING at preſent without an incumbent, any miniſter of the proteſtant epiſcopal church, who is qualified and truly attached, and will exert himſelf in ſupporting the dignity and purity of the church in its primitive ſtate—ſuch an one, on application (if approved) will meet with a genteel ſubſcription, and a convenient glebe houſe, with one hundred and ſixty acres of good land.

Signed per order,

2 JOHN JACOBS, Regiſter.

Anne-Arundel county, South river, July 23, 1790.

TO BE RENTED,

The HOUSE now occupied by Gabriel Duvall, Eſquire. *Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt day of October—The above Property will be Sold for Caſh or on Credit. Inquire of*

12 *THE PRINTERS.*

TO BE SOLD,

On the 16th day of Auguſt next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premiſes,

ABOUT three hundred and thirty acres of LAND, lying in De la Brooke Manor, near the Queen-Tree, on Patuxent river. The land is kind for corn, tobacco and ſmall grain, well wooded and watered, and has ſeveral good ſwamps that may be laid down in timothy graſs—Alſo, an exceeding good mill on the land, upon an excellent and conſtant ſtream, with two pair of running ſtones, a bolting cheſt, and all neceſſaries and conveniencies of every ſort for a mill. A liberal credit will be given for a very conſiderable part of the purchaſe money—the other conditions will be made known on the day of ſale. The land lays exceeding convenient for fiſh and oyſters, as it adjoins to a creek, of which great plenty are caught. Any one, deſirous of viewing the land, may apply to John Lucas, living at the Queen-Tree.

4X ZACHARIAH FORREST, JOHN HORRELL.

St. Mary's, July 21, 1790. 4w

THE ſubſcriber, finding from an arrangement of his buſineſs, which has nearly taken place within theſe few weeks, from which he conceives himſelf under great obligations to many perſons for the indulgence he has met with theſe eight or ten years paſt, in the line of his profeſſion (as alſo many other ways) for which they have, in this public manner, his ſincere thanks; and have to inform them, and the public in general, that he hath, at this time, a ſet of good hands, ſuch as houſe-joiners, carpenters and ſawyers, (and all are good,) together with thoſe, and his own particular attention that he is determined to give, will enable him to undertake work upon very reaſonable terms, ſuch as may be agreed on before any part of the labour is begun, which ſhall be completed in a neat faſhion manner, with punctuality and diſpatch.

The ſubſcriber will be particularly obliged to thoſe in arrears to him, either on bond, note or book account, if they will make it convenient to ſettle the ſame, at any rate through the month of Auguſt, as he can aſſure them the nature of his buſineſs abſolutely requires it. Attention to this and the above will very much oblige

THOMAS BICKNELL.

Head of South river, Anne-Arundel county, July 6, 1790. 4X

To be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE,

On Thurſday the 26th of next Auguſt, at the houſe of Mr. JOHN SUTER, in George-town, Montgomery county, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, the following two LOTS, viz.—

NUMBERS 9 and 21, the former having been ſold heretofore as the property of John Murdock, and the latter as the property of Rich. Thompſon, to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland for taxes, and bought in behalf of ſaid ſtate by William Kilty, Eſquire, late agent.

On the Saturday following, being the 28th of Auguſt, I ſhall expoſe to ſale, at the houſe of Mr. Roſe, tavern keeper, in Bladenſburgh, between the hours of eleven and two o'clock, the following tracts of land, viz. Brother's Firſt Lot, ſaid to contain 239 acres; Beall's Neglect, ſaid to contain 50 acres; Beall's Diſcovery Enlarged, ſaid to contain 42 acres; late the property of John Beall.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold, alſo, a tract of land called Cramphin's Lot, ſaid to contain 357½ acres; Part of Jackſon's Neceſſity, ſaid to contain 61½ acres; Hoſkinſon's Folly, ſaid to contain 100 acres—and part of Elizabeth, ſaid to contain 100 acres; late the property of Richard Cramphin.

At the ſame time and place will be expoſed to ſale, Part of a tract of land called Gillard, ſaid to contain 127½ acres, late the property of Samuel Shekells.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold, Part of a tract of land called Deakins's Hall, ſaid to cont in 249½ acres, late the property of Leonard Marbury Deakins. I ſhall, at the ſame time, expoſe to ſale ſundry valuable negroes, a quantity of ſtock, houſehold and kitchen furniture, and plantation utenſils.

The above property will be ſold for ready caſh, and on payment being made poſſeſſion will immediately be given. The ſale will continue from day to day until the whole is ſold.

I will alſo ſell, for ready caſh, at the houſe of Mr. John H. Beans, tavern-keeper, in the town of Piſcataway, on the firſt day of September next, a tract of land called Exeter, whereon Nicholas Blacklock, Eſq; now lives, ſaid to contain 216 acres; and on the ſame day I will ſell four tracts of land, viz. James and Mary, Hughes Diſcovery, Honeſt Man, and Bachelor's Diſcovery, the whole ſaid to contain 733¾ acres, the ſame having been purchaſed at public ſale by William Kilty, Eſquire, late agent, in part payment of taxes due from Nicholas Blacklock, Eſquire, late collector of Prince-George's county.

3 WILLIAM CAMPBELL, AGENT.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, from the general court, and by the direction of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Eſq; agent to the STATE of MARYLAND, will be SOLD, in Port-Tobacco-town, at the houſe of Mr. Thomas Crackles, between the hours of eleven and four o'clock, on Monday the 30th of Auguſt next, for READY CASH,

ONE tract of land called LITTLEWORTH, containing one hundred and ninety-five acres. One other tract of land called WILKERSON's THRONE, containing four hundred and fifteen acres. Part of one other tract of land called THOMPSON's CHANCE, containing fifty-five acres and one third of an acre. A life eſtate in one other tract of land called THOMPSON's CHANCE, containing two hundry and ſeventy-eight acres; and the reverſion of one other tract of land called HARWOOD, containing fifty acres: taken and ſold to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland, from HOSKINS HANSON, Eſq; late collector of Charles county, by

FRANCIS WARE, late ſheriff of Charles county.

July 16, 1790. 3

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 13th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living on Elk Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a NEGRO MAN named HARRY, about forty years of age, near ſix feet high, well proportioned, has red eyes, his left leg largeſt, having knots thereon, and large knots on his great toes; he had on and took with him a tow linen ſhirt and trouſers, brown cloth coat, brown corduroy jacket and breeches, two pair of yarn ſtockings, one white, the other blue trimm'd, white ſhirt, felt hat, and red ſilk handkerchief. Whoever takes up ſaid negro and ſecures him in gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive if twenty miles from home eight dollars, if forty ſixteen dollars, and if out of the ſtate the above reward, including legal fees, and reaſonable charges if brought home, from

w3 3X NICHOLAS DORSEY.

Elk-Ridge, July 17, 1790.

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN

APPRENTICE

TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eaſtern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Wedneſday the firſt day of September next, on the premiſes,

A TRACT of LAND ſituated in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, containing 215 acres, about 80 of which are cleared, and 20 may be made into good meadow at a ſmall expence; the ſoil is rich, and well adapted to farming or planting, and is well timbered and watered. There are on the premiſes a ſmall framed dwelling houſe, kitchen, ſtable, and other convenient out buildings; an orchard of choice fruit, and a never failing ſpring within a convenient diſtance of the houſes, which are placed on an eminence, commanding an extenſive proſpect. This land adjoins the lands of Mr. John Hood, deceaſed, and Mr. Edward Dorſey, of Vachel; diſtant from Baltimore 23 miles, from Ellicott's noted merchant mills 11 miles, and within two miles of the road leading from the Red-Houſe Tavern to Baltimore. The terms of ſale are, one fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the balance in three equal annual payments, the purchaſer to give bond on intereſt, with approved ſecurity.—Any perſon wiſhing to view the land will be ſhewn it by applying to Mr. Edward Maſon, who lives on the premiſes. Permiſſion will be given to ſeed a fall crop, and poſſeſſion given in November next.

tf R. PINDELL.

Hagar's-Town, July 9, 1790. 4

The SHIP MERCURY,

NOW lying at this place ready to take in a cargo of tobacco for Havre de Grace, will ſail by the fifteenth of Auguſt next: She has two thirds of her cargo engaged, and will be conſigned to Meſſieurs FORREST and TANEY. She has good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage apply to capt. JOHN STEUART, Annapolis.

4X

Annapolis, July 1, 1790.

By virtue of a deed of truſt to the ſubſcribers, will be EXPOSED TO SALE, *on the premiſes, on Tueſday the 7th of September next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day,*

TWO thouſand two hundred and forty acres of LAND, together or in convenient lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers, beautifully and conveniently ſituated on the Bay, and between Patapſco and Magothy rivers, in Anne-Arundel county. This land is remarkably valuable for the fertility of its ſoil, and conveniency of ſituation to Baltimore, Annapolis, and other markets: It abounds with a plenty of timber and wood, and has the advantages of productive fiſheries, and quantities of wild fowl: It is adapted to every ſpecies of country produce: There are ſeveral different tenements on it, and ſome uſeful improvements; and it produces the greateſt plenty of graſs for ſtock.

It will be ſold on a credit of five years, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity to pay one fifth of the purchaſe money, with intereſt, annually. Poſſeſſion to be delivered on the firſt day of December, and a title to be made to the purchaſers on payment of the money. 8w

5 THOMAS HYDE, GABRIEL DUVALL, CHARLES STEUART, } Truſtees of Wm. Worthington.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790.

ALL perſons indebted to RANDALL and DEAZIER, or the ſubſcriber, are earneſtly requeſted to ſettle their accounts on or before the firſt day of June next, which will prevent the trouble and expence of ſuits, and very much oblige their obedient ſervant,

JOHN RANDALL.

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt terms, for caſh, produce, certificates, or on a ſhort credit to thoſe only who are generally punctual in their payments. 2d J. R.

To be Sold,

A New Brick Houſe,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-ſtreet and Croſs-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Clark's; there is alſo on the premiſes a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouſe, if neceſſary; alſo, ground ſufficient to make a good garden. The above houſe is well calculated for a ſtore, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Meſſieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789. 25

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.